

**WEATHER FORECAST.**  
Fair to-day; to-morrow fair and cooler;  
fresh southwest and west winds.  
Highest temperature yesterday, 80; lowest, 66.  
Detailed weather reports will be found on page 21.

VOL. LXXXVI.—NO. 299—DAILY.

# THE NEW YORK HERALD

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**THE BEST IN ITS HISTORY.**  
The New York Herald, with all that best of The Sun intertwined with it, and the whole revitalized, is a bigger and better and sounder newspaper than ever before.

## WM. ROCKEFELLER DIES OF PNEUMONIA; ILL ONLY ONE WEEK

Death So Sudden Brother,  
John D. Sr., Is Unable  
to Reach Bedside.

CHILDREN WITH HIM

Sickness Result of Trip  
Home From Office in  
Downpour of Rain.

ESTATE IS \$150,000,000

Public Knew Little of Director  
of Gigantic Oil, Railroad and  
Other Enterprises.

Pneumonia ended the life of one of the richest men in the world—William Rockefeller, younger brother of John D. Rockefeller—early yesterday morning.

At the age of 81, and still in the prime of business, he died at his country place, Rockwood Hall, North Tarrytown, at 6:45 o'clock. His end came as the result of a week's illness, during which medical science struggled fruitlessly against congestion of the lungs in a patient of such advanced age.

A week ago yesterday, while traveling through a rainstorm from his office in the Standard Oil Building at 26 Broadway to his estate in the hills of the Hudson, Mr. Rockefeller caught cold, and the chill resulted in an attack of pneumonia, against which he had not the reserve strength to rally. Until Friday morning it was the opinion of Dr. Hermann I. Biggs and of his personal physician, Dr. W. J. Robertson, that he was holding his own, but he grew weaker instead, and as night approached on Friday and went on to the daylight hour it was obvious that the aged sufferer was dying, his strength too feeble to rally under the restoratives of science.

Children at Bedside.  
When Mr. Rockefeller died there were present at his bedside his two sons and his two daughters, Percy A. and William G. Rockefeller, Mrs. Marcus Hartley Dodge and Miss Ethel Rockefeller, all of whom had been with their father through the night. Neither John D. Rockefeller senior or junior was present, both being at their home in Pocantico Hills. They were informed immediately of William Rockefeller's passing and at once went to Rockwood Hall.

The last time the head of the Rockefeller connection saw his brother William alive was on Monday last, when they had a long and affecting talk, which was, as William Rockefeller seemed to realize, the nature of a farewell. Until he asked that John D. Rockefeller be sent for last Monday, William Rockefeller's condition had not aroused grave anxiety in the minds of his physicians. Except for the handicap of age, his condition seemed to be favorable. They were more apprehensive on Tuesday, when lung congestion began to develop, but it could be said that death was actually feared only Friday. John D. Rockefeller, indeed, had arranged for a dinner party on Friday night, and this was not canceled until Friday afternoon. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., had been attending the commencement and his own class reunion at Brown University in Providence and did not return on call of the family until Friday.

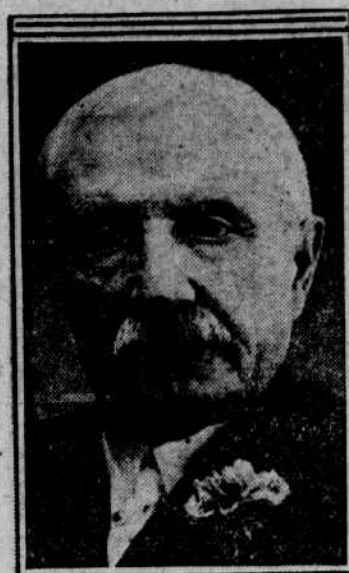
Brothers Talked Several Hours.  
Great interest attached to the talk the two brothers had at their farewell meeting last Friday. It lasted for several hours and much of it was private, other members of the family, William Rockefeller's sons and daughters, entering the sickroom only occasionally. As the nature of this death conference and as regards any other major affairs of William Rockefeller, all statement and comment was withheld by the family themselves and by persons representing them.

Naturally, the size of the fortune which the younger of the oil pioneers amassed in sixty years of Standard Oil activities and in diverse enterprises of railroads, banks and public service corporations became a topic of interesting speculation. Since William Rockefeller had always and consistently been a reticent, not to say secretive, man about his own affairs, detesting publicity, an estimate of his fortune, even an approximation, is not possible; but it is believed by financiers that he leaves a fortune of approximately \$150,000,000.

Men who profess to have a general knowledge of the late Mr. Rockefeller's affairs say that his wealth was not less than \$100,000,000 and probably was greater than \$200,000,000, so that \$150,000,000 may be taken as a reasonable guess.

Interests Were Diversified.  
It is stated by those in a position to know that in recent years William Rockefeller decreased his interests in the oil business and turned his attention to a process of detachment which began about 1911, when his presidency of that corporation ended, and that the bulk of his estate will be found to consist of securities in the National City Bank, the Consolidated Gas Company, the New York Edison Company, together with numerous subsidiary concerns of these corporations; the American C. & P. Mining Company and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and New York, New Haven and Hartford railroads. This is not to infer, however, that his interests in the oil business were not large at the time of his death. There is no suggestion forthcoming as yet as to how William Rockefeller disposed by will of one of the world's great fortunes, nor is there likely to be until the document itself is offered for probate. Whether or not he bequeathed sums, great or not, to charitable and educational institutions, is not known.

## Dead Financier



William Rockefeller.

## 5TH AV. CROWDS SEE BURGLARS TRAPPED

One Caught Easily, but Other  
Gives Swarm of Policemen  
Long and Exciting Chase.

DETECTIVE SHOT IN NECK

Pair Had Cut Large Hole in  
Wall and Selected as Loot  
Silks Worth \$100,000.

Joseph Morris and John Behrman, two East Side young men whom the police credit with rough and ready reputations, were seen to enter the four story loft building 306 Fifth avenue yesterday afternoon. They cut their way through the wall of that building to 304, jammed silks valued at \$100,000 into eighteen burlap bags and were waiting for the expressman when fifteen detectives and fifteen reserve patrolmen from the West Thirtieth street police station descended upon the building.

In the ensuing furor, Detective Charles Schaus unwittingly shot Detective John Moriarty in the throat, inflicting a serious, if not fatal, wound, and for an hour pedestrian traffic was barred from the west side of Fifth avenue between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets. Moriarty, who was inside the building leaping from stairwell to fire escape and from basement to roof, should escape in the sidewalk crowd.

A huge crowd witnessed the chase. According to the police, Morris entered the building by means of a pass key just before 2 o'clock. A little later Behrman, dressed in overalls and carrying a burlap bag, was admitted by Moriarty. Both 304 and 306 are four story buildings. In the burlap bag were an electric drill, several hammers and jimmies. The police say the two men broke a hole thirty feet in circumference through the wall in their eagerness to enter 304.

Followed for Three Weeks.  
Acting Capt. John Stapleton, in command of the loft building squad, explained that in view of the records of Morris and Behrman he had assigned Schaus, Moriarty and Kelly to watch them. For two weeks the three detectives followed Morris and Behrman and were rewarded by seeing the distrustful pair survey the front and the rear of the building, the street station by a traffic light, in their general survey, the two men inspected the outside of 304 and 306 Fifth avenue.

Yesterday morning they picked up the trail of Morris and Behrman as usual and observed that the former was clad in the most approved style of pincushion summer clothing, nifty straw hat and pocketed tan shoes. Behrman, on the other hand, had on overalls, an honest dirty looking shirt and a battered cap. Morris and Behrman parted. Both went Morris obtained the key with which he entered the building is somewhat mysterious.

Ten minutes before five Behrman came to the door of the expressman. Detectives Schaus, Moriarty and Kelly grabbed him and sent him to the West Thirtieth street station by a traffic policeman. Then, knowing Morris was still inside, they surrounded the building with reserves, stopped pedestrian traffic and, assisted by more detectives, began to hunt out Moriarty.

Baffles Police for a Time.  
Morris led them a chase that would have done a rabbit justice. Presently there were detectives and patrolmen at all doors and windows. Moriarty and Kelly were at the thirty foot hole. Schaus was in command on the roof at the skylight.

Morris arrived on the roof via the fire escape. He dashed toward the Fifth avenue cornice as though to leap over. Schaus fired a volley, missing Morris but puncturing the skylight. One of the bullets hit Moriarty, who was crawling through the hole cut by the burglars.

Morris was scared by the shooting, stopped. Half a dozen detectives fell upon him. At police headquarters they found \$65 in small bills in his pockets. In Behrman's possession were \$100. Both were held on charges of grand larceny and burglary.

Moriarty, whose home is at 46 Thomas street, has a fair chance for recovery. He was taken to Bellevue, where he was dying. He maintained his courage and calmly bade goodbye to his wife and his fellow detectives. But from police headquarters came word that no expressman had been seen in the vicinity of the building. They found the bullet in his thorax. Last night the doctors were most hopeful for his recovery.

GREENBARIER, White Sulphur Springs, in high Alleghenies, beauty of nature, golf, tennis, horseback riding, N. Y. Ad.

## DIER USED \$150,000 ASSETS WHEN CRASH CAME, SAYS HIS AID

\$40,000 Taken to Save Mining Investments, Referee Is Told.

KEPT WIFE'S JEWELRY

'Right Hand Man' Tells of  
Stock Handed Over to  
Eisenlohr.

WIRES ARE DRAWN OUT

Bell & Co., Who Got \$400,000  
Commissions, Knew of Cross  
Sales, It Is Charged.

E. D. Dier, head of the bankrupt brokerage firm of E. D. Dier & Co., hid his wife's jewels in a Newark hotel after the failure, used \$40,000 of the firm's assets in an effort to save his mining property and a few hours after the receiver was appointed gave stock worth from \$100,000 to \$150,000 to Charles J. Eisenlohr of Philadelphia, according to testimony adduced before Referee Seaman Miller by Saul S. Myers and Arthur Garfield Hays, attorneys for the trustees.

The witness who gave this testimony was E. Franklin Gaines, who was employed by Hughes & Dier for years and who was with the E. D. Dier firm for many months before the failure. He was a close friend of Dier, visited him in his home here and in Atlantic City and knew a lot about Dier's family affairs. His testimony was taken quietly on June 6 and was obtained yesterday, when the record was written up, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Gaines also testified that the Philadelphia firm of Bell & Co. has a membership on the New York Stock Exchange, took commissions aggregating \$400,000 from Hughes and Dier and E. D. Dier & Co. aware that the transactions were what is known as cross sales, effecting one another. It must have been apparent to Bell & Co., Gaines testified, that Dier was trading against his customers.

Had \$5,000 After Failure.  
Gaines had been testifying that he had seen Dier with \$5,000 at the Webster Hotel in this city in February, the month after the failure. He thought he had got the \$5,000 from Phil Rosenbach, a Philadelphia art dealer, for a ring. Then, closely questioned he went on to say he had seen Dier with a pearl necklace, one or two bracelets, one or two pins and a ring.

"Where did you see all of these jewels?"  
"In Newark, at the hotel, the Robert Treat Hotel. He had them in a bureau."  
"What was he doing with them?"  
"Holding them for whom?"  
"For himself, I presume."  
"They were Mrs. Dier's jewels, Gaines said, returned by her to her husband just before she was operated upon in Philadelphia."

"Do you know where Dier kept these jewels?"  
"Carried Jewels With Him."  
"He took them with him."  
"Carried them around all the time?"  
"Well, for quite a while he had them with him; it might have been two or three weeks."

After some pressing the witness said that Dier had not had him given the jewels to Rosenbach.  
Gaines also told of the relations of Dier with Dennis Gara, connected with the Mutual Capital Corporation, a concern which is said to have considered the question of trying to work the Dier mining properties, intending to get the creditors of the brokerage house to take stock of them.

A month before the bankruptcy, according to Gaines, Dier got American Railways and other bonds worth \$60,000 from Bell & Co. Dier gave them to Mrs. Gaines in a package wrapped in a newspaper and she put them into a drawer in a clothes press.

Loan on \$40,000 Bonds.  
The examination continued:  
Q. Do you know when these were handed over by Dier to Gara? A. No, I don't. I was simply told that Gara was making a loan on them.  
Q. When did you last hand them over to Dier—what month? A. That must have been two or three months ago.  
Q. It was after the bankruptcy? A. Oh, yes.

Regarding Gara the witness said: "He was very much interested in trying to form a committee or a company to realize on the mining properties."  
Continued on Page Seventeen.

## Racing Schooner Puritan Sunk and Sixteen of Her Crew Missing

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
HALIFAX, N. S., June 24.—The Gloucester schooner Puritan, constructed recently to challenge for the International fishermen's cup race to be held off Gloucester this fall, foundered this morning on the northwest bar of Sable Island, a short distance from where the Esperanto, winner of the cup, went down last year.

The captain and the crew abandoned the sinking schooner and put to sea in dories, but sixteen men, according to the latest information available, are missing.

The captain and seven men reached shore safely after a hard battle with the seas. A dense fog, baffling even to those who are familiar with the seas

## Indictments in Dier Case Are Expected This Week

ANY persons who might have been criminally responsible for the \$450,000 crash last January of E. D. Dier & Co., stock brokers at 42 New street, are likely to be under indictment by the end of this week, Benjamin F. Schreiber, Assistant District Attorney, who has been presenting evidence to the Grand Jury for the last three weeks, said last night he expected to conclude before that body goes out of existence Friday. It is understood that Mr. Schreiber will ask for indictments. The regular Grand Jury, which has been listening to the case, will report its findings to Judge Johnstone in General Sessions. There are 750 books once used by the Dier concern which are now in the hands of the receiver and the District Attorney.

The District Attorney has been hampered in securing evidence against the defunct house through the reluctance of persons who lost money in the crash to have their names made public in connection with the case.

## KILLING OF TEACHER FOLLOWED THREATS

Creasy, Fiance of Miss Lavy,  
Had Flourished Fatal Pistol  
Before, It Is Said.

WAS INSANELY JEALOUS

Accused Man Was Divorced and  
Had Addresses of 20 Women  
in His Pocket.

When William Creasy's pistol killed Edith E. Lavy in Freeport Friday night the fate predicted for her by her friends and admittedly feared by herself overtook her. The man insists she used the pistol herself.

Since April, Miss Lavy, who was 22 years old and a teacher in the Grove street school, Freeport, has lived in terror of Creasy, who is now in the Nassau county jail saying that the young woman took his pistol from her pocket and killed herself. Elvin N. Edwards, Assistant District Attorney, and Clarence Van Riper, detective lieutenant, declare that they will have ample proof that Creasy killed the young woman, and they are echoed by Miss Lavy's sister teachers—the very teachers who persistently warned her that unless she had Creasy arrested he would surely harm her if not kill her.

Creasy has made a long, somewhat rambling statement to the effect that Miss Lavy killed herself as they sat together on a couch in a room adjoining her bedroom in Miss Anna Smith's boarding house, 156 North Main street. He is 28 years old and divorced. His former wife left him because of an affair with another woman. She is living in Hingham, N. Y., where until Wednesday Creasy was a car constructor in the shops of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad.

She Falls in Love With Sailor.  
The romance that culminated in the death of Miss Lavy started about four years ago when Miss Lavy, then 18 years old, came to New York to see her brother, who was in the United States Navy. Creasy, too, was a sailor. He was introduced to Miss Lavy by her brother.

Miss Lavy began teaching school in Freeport about two years ago. She did not discourage Creasy's attentions and eventually accepted a small diamond ring from him, although she evaded direct answers to those who wanted to know whether she was engaged. Miss Lavy, a devout Roman Catholic, learned about eight months ago that Creasy's wife had divorced him on grounds that caused her to lose some of the fondness she had cherished toward him. She was quite frank with him and returned the ring, saying that she could not consider marrying him.

Last April Creasy, whose home is in Covington, Ky., came North and took a room in Freeport for a week. During that week he tried to take the girl's ring, which he had nothing further to do with him. He left the diamond ring at her boarding house, and rather than have a scene Miss Lavy agreed to wear it. It was with this pistol that Miss Lavy was killed Friday night.

Warned Her Against Jealousy.  
On one of his visits to Miss Lavy in April Creasy drew a .35 caliber automatic pistol from his pocket, according to Mr. Edwards, and by insinuation rather than direct threat gave her to understand that he did not intend losing her. It was with this pistol that Miss Lavy was killed. There were several other men attentive to the young school teacher and Creasy found one of them with her on one of the nights he called. Later Creasy, it is said, insisted that he could not be held accountable for his actions if Miss Lavy insisted upon continuing her relations with him.

Continued on Page Seven.

## UNION MINERS FLEE SCENE OF MASSACRE; FEAR RETRIBUTION

Many Take Away Their  
Families as Military  
Inquiry Begins.

STRIKE LEADER HEARD

Willis Asserts Sending of  
Troops Would Complicate  
Situation.

HE GUARANTEES PEACE

Grand Jury Inquiry Into the  
Course of Herrin Authorities  
Is Wanted.

HERRIN, Ill., June 24.—Fear of retribution for the Herrin mine massacre, in which scores of non-union mine workers were shot down without mercy, drove hundreds of union miners from this district to-day.

More than 150 miners and their families were reported to have passed through Carbondale in flight, as the military commission ordered by Gov. Len Small to investigate the outrage arrived on the scene and was taken to the dynamited mine of the Southern Illinois Coal Company, where the massacre took place.

The mine area is quiet to-day. Scores of persons continue to throng the temporary morgue here. Only one body has been positively identified, that of Joe Shoemaker, mine assistant, from Charleston, Ill. Coroner William McGowan impounded a jury yesterday and announced that he would hold an inquest to-morrow. The death toll is now twenty-two, with nineteen wounded.

The commission, headed by Major Gen. Miller J. Foreman, was taken step by step over the battlefield. Its members viewed the wrecked shaft in which the non-union workers crouched through one hideous night, hiding from the sniping bullets of the miners, entrenched in the hills and mine dumps surrounding them.

Commission Makes Inspection.  
Gen. Foreman and his commission, accompanied by newspaper men, went to the mine, arriving soon after 6 o'clock. Gen. Foreman looked over the wreckage of the mine, where a car of coal was still burning on a siding.

From the mine the commission was guided down the road of death, where forty-eight hours ago the mob which stormed the mine dragged its prisoners for two miles and a half before shooting them. Berry pickers were coming up the dusty road this morning.

The commission was shown the place where C. K. McDowell, superintendent of the Lester mine, was clubbed to death with revolvers, because, hampered by a wooden leg, he could not keep up with the marchers. They saw the wounds where most of the prisoners were slain.

The commission returned to Herrin and questioned mine union officials and peace officers of Williamson county regarding events leading up to the outbreak. It will hold hearings also in Marion, the county seat, and expects to conclude its investigations to-night.

They listened to the story of witnesses, who told how the non-union workers surrendered at dawn and were tied together in groups of three and six and sent stumbling down the road toward town.

Shot in Cold Blood.  
Others told of the massacre itself, of how bullets were poured into the struggling, frantic, stumbling crowds of non-union workers, wild in their efforts to flee the hail of lead. Some told of how six were lined up amid the gravestones in a burial ground and were shot down in cold blood.

Gen. Foreman, chairman of the commission, said: "After talking to leading citizens we are convinced there is no necessity for troops now, as all is quiet. District Vice-President Willis of the miners' union assured us the trouble was over and would break out again unless an effort is made to produce coal."

"Lester, owner of the mine in question, had permission to strip his property and they tried to mine coal with non-union labor."

The military commission spent the afternoon in questioning local authorities. Sheriff Melvin Traxton, Coroner William McGowan, editors of both local semi-weekly papers and others were examined.

At the same time representatives of the Attorney-General's office began an investigation to determine why something has not been done to arrest those responsible for the rioting. It is likely that a Grand Jury investigation will result.

## RATHENAU ASSASSINATED; LOSS OF FOREIGN MINISTER SHAKES GERMAN REPUBLIC

PARIS LAYS MURDER  
TO FOES OF TREATY

Believes Rathenau's Slayers  
Were Attempting to Aid  
Monarchists.

NEWS STIRS ENTIRE CITY

Millerand and Poincare Send  
Messages of Sympathy to  
German Embassy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
New York Herald Bureau.  
Paris, June 24.

Although the details of the assassination of Dr. Walter Rathenau in Berlin to-day continue to arrive here in very garbled form, and colored to suit the political views of the several news agencies, evidently the murder is causing considerable concern in official quarters, where there is inclination to believe it may prove to be a signal for the monarchist effort scheduled for June 28, the anniversary of the signing of the Versailles treaty.

Undoubtedly, until his association with the Bolsheviks in negotiating and signing the Rapallo treaty, the French had looked to Dr. Rathenau to direct German diplomacy along lines which would mean observance of the treaty. But since the Genoa conference it is evident that Dr. Rathenau's influence had depreciated on both sides of the Rhine.

Predicted Violent Death.  
In conversations less than three months ago with Louis Loucheur, formerly Minister of the Liberated Regions, he is known to have predicted that his fate would be the same as that of Matthias Erzberger, who was murdered in August, 1921. In fact, he told M. Loucheur:

"I am certain of it, and therefore I am prepared for anything that may come."  
The fact that he met his death the day after the Wiesbaden accord, which was a definite blow to the anti-treaty faction in Germany, convinces the majority of French officials that the attack was fomented by the Right, with the strong possibility that it was intended to stir up the Nationalists for a great manifestation next week.

At the New York Herald announced this week, the French have been following the Berlin situation with intense interest, private reports corroborating those from the Socialist German press to the effect that there was something in the wind, and unless the greatest precautions were taken Europe would find itself in a state of anarchy.

Until the news of Dr. Rathenau's assassination arrived here, the general public had shown no great interest, but to-night it is the sole topic of conversation in the streets, in the cafes and the restaurants. The German press, which the crime was executed by his personal rather than his political enemies it is recognized that it will be hard to convince the French public that an attempt was not made to strengthen the monarchist cause by removing the virtual leader of the only faction that has stood for the fulfillment of the treaty. Even though he had been working against the treaty, such as the moratorium and an annual change in the schedule of payments, Dr. Rathenau was accepted here as a believer in Germany's eventual capacity to pay.

Officials Send Condolences.  
Both President Millerand and Premier Poincare, as soon as the assassination had been confirmed, sent personal messengers to the German Embassy to express sympathy, both requesting Dr. Wilhelm Meyer, the German Ambassador, to transmit to the German Government their "sincere indignation at the dastardly attack."

It must be admitted that Dr. Rathenau's standing as a protegee of the left has declined in the last few days. In fact, only a few hours before his death, in a speech before the Reichstag, the late Minister of Finance had not only protested against the Saar regime and the partition of upper Silesia, but also had contested the Allies' right to occupy the Rhineland.

"Such declaration," says the Temps to-night, "throw a greater obscurity around the circumstances of his death. Dr. Rathenau died after making declarations which were almost Nationalist in character."

The Journal, although admitting that Dr. Rathenau's policy was conciliatory so far as his speeches on reparations were concerned, points out that it was really in order to gain economic and industrial supremacy over the Hugo Stinnes always has been a Nationalist in character.

Tribute to His Ability.  
M. Saint Brice, in the Journal, says: "Dr. Rathenau won by having his program definitely arranged. His pose as the champion of Dr. Wirth's evasive policy was frankly that which enabled him to carry through, as unofficial negotiator with M. Loucheur, the Wiesbaden accord. He used his power to prepare the German moratorium with London's aid. With the Soviets, he prepared an alliance of nations; and for revenge, he lanced the torpedo of the Genoa conference. But this did not prevent him gaining the confidence of Mr. Lloyd George. The plan may survive its author, for it is supported by the majority of Germans, but it will be difficult to find a brain as capable as that which

Continued on Page Two.

Slain Minister



Dr. Walter Rathenau.

## RATHENAU MURDER CRIME OF POLITICS

Only Extreme Nationalists At-  
tempt to Bring In Rus-  
sian Angle.

DIED LIKE ERZBERGER  
Background of Both Slayings  
Similar, Preceded by Same  
Threats.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
New York Herald Bureau.  
Berlin, June 24.

The political character of the murder of Dr. Walter Rathenau is generally conceded. Only in extreme nationalist circles is the suggestion made that the Russian nationalists were aroused because Dr. Rathenau signed the Rapallo treaty with the Bolsheviks during the Genoa conference.

Most Germans, irrespective of party, speak of the assassination as typical of a long series of several hundred murders which the monarchists and nationalists have perpetrated during the last three years, beginning with Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, Matthias Erzberger and the attempted striking down of Philipp Scheidemann.

The background of the murder of Dr. Rathenau to-day is striking in its similarity with that of Erzberger, both in the nature of plot and the domestic and foreign policy of both men. Both statesmen received threatening letters long in advance. In each instance the murderers had ample funds, plotted the crime long in advance and operated in a gang.

Others Get Same Threats.  
Scheidemann and Dr. Wirth, the present Chancellor, have received like threats. At Erzberger's trial it was disclosed that a Nationalist secret organization had been working against the Republican Government, maintaining a central bureau called the murder section. Only Nationalists under oath were admitted to membership. The members were mostly former officers and members of discharged military units, which had been terrorizing the Baltic provinces.

Two youths practically found guilty of killing Erzberger were members of this organization. Their program included "the propagation of Nationalist ideals, fighting internationalism and the Jews."

Erzberger was assassinated because he was regarded as the man who sealed Germany's defeat by signing the terms of the armistice, and because he had sought an understanding with France and England through the most liberal fulfillment of the terms of the Treaty of Versailles. He is also supposed to have had Socialist leanings.

The Nationalists who opposed Dr. Rathenau had made similar charges. The late Foreign Minister, though he supported the German war policy, was not a believer in the use of force or annexations.

Charges Made by Foes.  
He had been accused of favoring Socialism because he suggested the modified socialization of industry and gave the workers a share in the management and the profits of the Allgemeine Elektrizitaets Gesellschaft, of which he was a large stockholder. The Nationalists were particularly hostile to Dr. Rathenau because he was the first manufacturer to seek an understanding with the Bolsheviks and because, as a representative of the Wirth Government, he went to London to establish a practical basis for the payment of reparations. What enraged the Nationalists more than anything else was the fact that he preached the most liberal fulfillment of the peace terms, with the view to reconciliation and close economic relations with the arch-enemy, France.

Dr. Rathenau made reparations concessions when the Nationalists urged resistance. Dr. Rathenau, at the Genoa conference, talked peace, while the Nationalists continued agitation for the reconstruction of Germany's military forces. Finally, his Jewish origin was represented in both Socialist parties, in

Continued on Page Two.

SHOT IN MOTOR CAR

Murderers in Another  
Automobile Escape  
After Killing Him  
in the Street.

UPROAR IN REICHSTAG

Socialists Threaten Helfferich,  
Nationalist Leader,  
Who Denounced Victim.

GOVERNMENT TO BE FIRM

Death of Great Business Man,  
Politician and War Material  
Producer, Is Lamented.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
New York Herald Bureau.  
Berlin, June 24.

Dr. Walter Rathenau, German Foreign Minister, was murdered in cold blood in the neighborhood of his villa at Grunewald, near Berlin, this morning.

The three murderers, in a motor car and wearing leather coats and goggles, followed Dr. Rathenau's automobile and opened fire from the rear, using long parabellum automatic pistols. Ten shots were fired, three of them inflicting mortal wounds in the Foreign Minister's mouth and breast. The murderers then took off at top speed.

Bricklayers on a nearby building were the only eyewitnesses of the tragedy. They told THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent that it would be impossible for them to identify the murderers because of their goggles, but that they seemed to be young men and apparently had a woman with them.

The thing happened so quickly that the murderers had escaped before nearby bicycle policemen could get under way to follow them.